

have enjoyed three or four days of almost frenzied excitement, with demands and denunciations, often in language stronger than the dignity of British politics permitted in the memory of the present generation. The crucial events in Rumania and Greece have been given secondary place, as they were used as a basis for attacks on the Ministers.

CARSON LOOMS UP.

London, Dec. 5 (Wednesday).—Although Sir Edward Carson is universally mentioned as a member of the next administration, one of his friends is quoted as saying that Sir Edward's position is not one of detachment from the crisis and that he has not been approached with a view to joining the war council. One thing only was certain, namely, that Sir Edward would not take office under Mr. Asquith.

According to the Times Sir Edward Carson since he resigned his post as Attorney-General in the coalition Government has had much to do with himself and gained the respect of many members who previously were his bitter opponents.

Summing up the outlook the Times says everything is in the air at present and there is no telling what will happen. "The suggestion was made here and there Tuesday night that Mr. Asquith was not done with politics and that the Parliamentary situation might compel his return to power," adds the Times.

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent expresses the opinion that Mr. Asquith has made it impossible for himself to form another coalition Government. He says Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Lloyd George have both served under Bonar Law's Premiership, and that if Mr. Asquith were to form a coalition Ministry would not serve with him.

The correspondent adds that the position of the Liberals has not yet been defined, but that they would be definitely hostile to a Ministry of which Mr. Lloyd George was the head. The Liberal Unionists, he believes, are willing for a time to support Bonar Law.

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COALITION CABINET WAS DOOMED TO FALL

Banding Together of Political Enemies Viewed at Start as Dangerous.

GINGER GROUP'S ATTACK

Incessant Onslaughts Have Been Made on Ministry for Its War Policies.

Looking backward it is easy to believe that it was impossible for the coalition Cabinet to pull together long.

Composed of men who for years had been violently opposed to each other in politics; in each group of whom were included ideas which were at the end of the pole opposite the ingrained ideas of the other group; of men who had shaken their fellow members in years gone by to the very marrow in bitter partisan speeches, it would have been nearly a miracle if each would consent to bow to the will, the policies, of the others.

With no enthusiasm Great Britain greeted the announcement of the formation of the coalition Cabinet on May 23, 1915. The bitterest criticisms had piled upon the Liberal Cabinet and its members, particularly upon the head of Premier Asquith. The coalition Cabinet was formed in the hope that all the big political parties in Great Britain, being represented, would be satisfied with the new Government.

Neither side was satisfied. Instead neither the Liberals nor the Unionists were satisfied, because neither was strongly enough represented. Add to the partisan discontent of the party men the attacks of the so-called "ginger group," headed by Lord Northcliffe and his string of powerful newspapers and magazines, and it may be seen that the coalition Cabinet had anything but a calm existence.

When the personnel of the Cabinet was announced eighteen months ago Great Britain appeared to give the impression that it was willing to try to make the best of an unfortunate and disagreeable necessity.

There were twenty-two members in the Cabinet. Twelve of these were Liberals, eight were Unionists, one was a Laborite and one, the late Lord Kitchener, was non-partisan. Since its formation the Cabinet has been several times changed, but in the main the same men have remained.

Mr. Asquith, Premier since 1908, continued in that post; Reginald McKenna, Liberal, was Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur J. Balfour, Liberal, Foreign Secretary; Arthur J. Balfour, Liberal, Secretary for War; David Lloyd George, Liberal, Minister of Munitions; Sir R. B. Balfour, Liberal, Lord High Chancellor; Winston Spencer Churchill, Liberal, Minister of the Navy; Lord Curzon, Liberal, Secretary of State for India; Sir Edward Carson, Unionist, Attorney-General; Marquess of Lansdowne, Unionist, without portfolio; Lord Curzon, Liberal, Secretary of State for India; Sir Edward Carson, Unionist, Attorney-General; Marquess of Lansdowne, Unionist, without portfolio.

As constituted last week the Cabinet had twelve Liberals, ten Unionists and one Laborite. Kitchener had gone; he was dropped on April 5 last, and Lloyd George had been made Secretary for War; Sir Edward Carson resigned on October 15, 1915, because he found the coalition Government in the hands of the other members in relation to near Eastern policies; Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir John A. Simon and Augustus Balfour were out. Two more portfolios had been given to Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Balfour, Minister of Blockade and Minister of Pensions. Arthur Henderson, the Laborite, after having left the Cabinet once, had accepted the position of secretary for the representation of the labor party in the Cabinet.

The attacks on the coalition Cabinet have been bitter and continuous. Lord Northcliffe, through his newspapers, waged bitter war against the Cabinet, and particularly against Premier Asquith, who failed to answer the charges, and who did not squelch Lord Northcliffe's utterances. The attacks were broad powers he and the Cabinet are permitted to exercise during war times.

The Liberal Cabinet which guided the country through the early months of the war had been attacked chiefly in relation to the navy. It was charged that the navy, Great Britain's strongest arm, was left inactive while the German navy was active. It would help the war situation materially.

"Ginger Group's" Meaning. The coalition Cabinet found itself attacked from all directions. The "ginger group" (so-called because it wanted the Government to inject more ginger into its actions and display more force) for years demanded that a food controller be appointed to take charge of the food situation. The delay in appointing one gave the Cabinet's critics the opportunity.

The ginger group demanded that the Government arm all merchant vessels, fore and aft and abeam, with weapons large enough to sink a U-boat. The demand was not met. The ginger group also demanded that the Government arm all merchant vessels, fore and aft and abeam, with weapons large enough to sink a U-boat. The demand was not met.

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HINDENBURG PRAISES CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

Enable Germany to Win.

Berlin, by wireless, Dec. 5.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has sent the following telegram to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to congratulate the Chancellor on the passage of the bill providing for compulsory service of civilians for war purposes:

"I beg your Excellency to accept my sincere congratulations on the passage of the bill for the patriotic auxiliary service. This means help for the army which cannot be appreciated too highly. We shall win the whole war by the service of the civilian."

Alexander Schöck, president of the German Metal Trades Labor Union, has been appointed a member of the War Office Department.

BULGARS IN FLIGHT BEFORE SERB ARMY

Village of Stravina Taken by Assault—Guns and Ammunition Abandoned.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Bulgars routed in a series of engagements with Serbian troops, are fleeing northward. The Serbs are continuing their advance in the Cerna region of the Macedonian front, it is announced officially, and have carried the village of Stravina by assault.

The Bulgarian forces in their flight are abandoning many of their guns and quantities of ammunition. The successes of the Serbs have been in progress several days, and they are following up their victories in a vigorous manner despite the snow and sleet and the difficulties of marching over the rocky, uneven ground.

The French and Serbian troops are making progress north of Paravlovo, in the Cerna valley, and a report relayed from London tells of the destruction by fire of the village of Zovik, five miles north of Grunestha.

The Berlin version of recent actions in the Balkans is extremely brief and does not disclose any important reverses. The statement reads:

"The Cerna River new engagements developed. Serbian advances were made. The Serbs are continuing their advance in the Cerna region of the Macedonian front, it is announced officially, and have carried the village of Stravina by assault."

"Violent artillery fire against the heights northwest of Monastir. In the bend of the Cerna there was feeble hostile artillery activity. East of the Cerna there was no action."

"On both sides of the Vardar there was a calm. The situation was calm on the Belachista front. On the Struma there was an intermittent artillery duel and patrol engagements."

The Serbian War Office today issued the following communication:

"Yesterday we developed our successes north of Grunestha and Budinitza and carried forward strongly fortified positions. We captured two German mortars and repulsed the enemy northward. A great number of enemy dead were found on the conquered ground, including the commander of the Twenty-first Regiment."

"The River Cerna Serbian forces following up their success of December 3, have reached the outskirts of Stravina. All the counter attacks delivered by the enemy have been repulsed with sanguinary losses on his part."

"During the days of December 2 and 4 our allies captured five cannon and four machine guns and a great number of Serbian troops have made progress."

MAYOR OF ATHENS WOUNDED IN HOME

Jabbed With Bayonet and Bead Torn Out During Attack on His House.

London, Dec. 5.—The Foreign Office has announced that during the recent outbreak in Athens the house of M. Benakos, the Minister of Athens, was attacked by rifle fire from the house of Prince Ypsilanti, King Constantine's Master of the Horse, and the house of another Ypsilanti, M. Domagoulogos, and also from the Prince's residence, who is a Hunarist. It is said was seen encouraging the soldiers.

The house was eventually broken into and the Minister was wounded. He was wounded with a bayonet and hit with the butt end of a rifle. His beard was partly torn out. When brought into the street covered with blood, Prince Ypsilanti, the Foreign Office says, was seen at the window clapping his hands.

A certain degree of order has been re-established at Athens, said the Marquis of Curzon, President of the Council in the House of Lords today, quoting cables from the British Minister. Bands of reservists which are believed to have been connected with the attack on the Allied troops and adherents of former Premier Venizelos have been dismissed, he said, and the city is guarded by British troops.

British subjects have been advised to proceed to Piræus, where they can be placed in positions of safety, although no danger to British life is apprehended. The Marquis said that it did not imply the Government regarded the situation less gravely or was in any degree less determined to do its duty in the face of the danger of the day and to see that such an incident was not repeated.

FIRE BRINGS OUT CLUB FOLK. Concert, Too, Disturbed by Blast on West 43d Street.

Members attending a meeting of the Racquet and Tennis Club at 27 West Forty-third street and others at the Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third street deserted their respective meetings last night to watch the work of firemen extinguishing a blaze on the sixth floor of the six-story building at 30 West Forty-third street.

A concert in Aeolian Hall, adjacent to the premises, was interrupted by the clanging of the fire bells, but the audience was not in the least excited and remained until the end of the performance.

Reserves were on hand restraining the crowds from Broadway and Sixth avenue.

Von Jagow's Exit. London, Dec. 5.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin today says Maximilian Harden in the Zukunft is saying that the German Foreign Office because he had been a submarine policy which offended the United States.

Herr von Jagow also disagreed with the policy of denouncing the United States and French from the occupied territories, the article declares.

GERMANY SCORNS U. S. PEACE OFFERS

German Newspapers Comment Editorially on the Prospects for Peace.

AWAIT GERARD'S RETURN

Empire Warned to Accept Services of Wilson Only as a Messenger.

Berlin, by wireless, Dec. 5.—Editorials appeared in virtually all the newspapers yesterday commenting on the present political situation as influenced by recent military events in Rumania and economic conditions in the Entente countries and stating that apparently the sentiment for peace has been strengthened in these countries. A majority of the newspapers speak of the possible intentions of Ambassador Gerard on his return from the United States and of the rumors that a British Ministerial crisis is impending. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"We all feel the end of the war has been brought considerably nearer by the events of recent weeks. Even statesmen seem to recognize this, although their words lack clearness."

The Vossische Zeitung says peace negotiations were not discussed seriously in the United States until Great Britain's plight became apparent and that this was not a coincidence, but was due to Anglo-American solidarity, and continues:

"We ought never to forget that it is to the interest of the United States to support Great Britain's position for its own sake at the end of the war. In America everybody is conscious of the fact that a settlement of the question concerning the Pacific between the United States and Japan is only a question of time, and that the United States in this threatening struggle is England."

Probably Ambassador Gerard is returning to Germany with some peace proposal. If such is the case, the paper goes on, "America is an unsuitable mediator," and it warns Germany to accept the services of President Wilson only as a messenger and not as an arbitrator.

Nation Behind New Law. The Tagesschau Rundschau says the whole German nation stands behind the recently enacted auxiliary service law, to which trade unions representing the working class have consented, and continues:

"Therefore it is evident that Germany will neither be called like a wild beast as the London Times said, nor will be caged like a chained monster, according to the Anglo-American peace vision, as recently expressed by Premier Borden of Canada."

This newspaper takes to task those who expect much in the way of results from American peace mediation, and adds:

"More than a year ago we pointed out that such a world peace could only be an Anglo-American peace which would take care only of British interests, and it is improbable that it could be suddenly converted into impartiality."

For Peace by Victory. The Deutsche Tageszeitung protests against the peace utterances of Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, which it says resemble a begging for peace, and which apparently do not disclose any important reverses. The statement reads:

"We look forward," says this newspaper, "to American peace mediation, but we do not believe that it will be able to bring about a peace which would take care only of British interests, and it is improbable that it could be suddenly converted into impartiality."

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ENTENTE LOSSES 15,100,000.

Danish Compilation Shows Russia the Chief Sufferer.

Berlin, by wireless, Dec. 5.—The total losses of the Entente in the present war have been 15,100,000 men, according to figures given out by the Association for Research into the Social Consequences of the War, of Copenhagen, as quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Of this number," says the news agency summary of the report, "Great Britain has lost 1,200,000 men, Russia 3,500,000, France 3,700,000, Italy 800,000, Serbia 480,000, Belgium 250,000 and Rumania 200,000."

"These figures show that the losses of Serbia, Belgium and Rumania are three-quarters of the total losses, and as in the Rumanian losses only those of the first two months are included these three small nations have in fact made sacrifices as large as those of the great British Empire. Italy has suffered already losses equal to two-thirds of those of the British, although she entered the war ten months later than Great Britain."

"The French losses are three times as great as the British and form almost one-quarter of the total for the whole Entente, while the Russian losses are seven times greater than the British, which comprise only 8 per cent. of the total, although in them the losses of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, East Indians and others are included."

The note affirms that the Entente Allies, "desiring to mark publicly their consciousness of their obligations toward Belgium, unite in a declaration which will establish in the eyes of the civilized world that the treatment of Belgian persons and their property is contrary not only to the elementary principles of international law and treaties signed by Germany before the war but also to agreements made recently when the neutral committee to provision Belgium was instituted."

The Foreign Office in the note then records what the neutral committee under the guarantee of the Allies has done to relieve hunger and under its agreements with the German authorities.

"These promises," the note continues, "have been forgotten by the no humanitarian and so holy that in prompt compliance with the appeal addressed to us by those who are directing the work of the commission we have decided to approve and recommend it, and we hereby do endorse it most heartily by these words to you, my lord Cardinal, and through you to the illustrious members of the American episcopate, to the clergy and to every generous heart, but particularly to those children of America upon whom is based every hope of success for the plan devised by this benevolent committee."

"Neither do we doubt in truth but that the happy children of America, without distinction of faith or of class, at this approach of another winter which it is announced will be even more severe and painful than the two preceding years, will vie in their innocent pride with each other to be able to extend to their brethren in the same way as the American nation, even though across the immense ocean, the helping hand and the offerings of that charity which knows no distance."

Belgian Appeal to U. S. Text of Protest Against Deportations Handed to Lansing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The official text of the Belgian Government's appeal to the United States for intervention to stop the deportation of Belgians to Germany, which was handed to the Secretary Lansing today by Minister Haventhut. It will be made public after it has been translated from the French. The appeal, which is signed by 5,000 Belgian citizens having been deported, since it has been in the mails, Mr. Haventhut declared today, the total has grown to 5,000. The communication asserts that the German military authorities are carrying out a look premeditated and systematic policy of deporting Belgians out of employment at home and then take them to Germany for work that releases Germans for military service.

Aside from concern over the plight of the deported thousands and their families, officials here are alarmed lest the Belgians, who are being deported to work in Germany built up by neutrals in about to fall means that unless Germany soon abandons her present policy of deportation of Belgians, the Belgians through the Allies will be prohibited.

This course practically would destroy the work of the American Commission. It is realized, however, that Great Britain would take the step only as a last resort, as some \$10,000,000 is understood to be being monthly from the United Kingdom for Belgian relief.

ALL HOPE OF SAVING BUCHAREST IS GONE. Continued from First Page.

captured a range of heights, but the enemy is advancing steadily and is attempting to restore his position by counter attacks.

In Wallachia fighting is continuing on the road from Ploesti to Bucharest and from Titt to Bucharest and west and south of Steluta. Under pressure of superior enemy forces which are constantly attacking the Rumanians the latter are withdrawing. Rumanian attempts to check the enemy attacks on the roads to Ploesti and Buzova were unsuccessful.

The situation in Dobruja is unchanged. Describing actions along the western Russian front the statement issued in Petrograd says:

"In the wooded Carpathians the enemy launched a series of attacks on a height occupied by four battalions south of Voronezh. All the attacks were beaten back, but afterward the enemy destroyed our trenches by heavy artillery fire and forced our detachments to retire to their base."

According to a Rotterdam despatch to the Times Germany has replied to the Dutch protest regarding the deportations in words which are tantamount to saying: "Mind your own business." The despatch says that a diplomatic discussion is proceeding between the two countries.

POPE ASKS CHILDREN. Urges Them to Aid the Suffering Little Ones in Belgium.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—A gift of 10,000 lire, about \$2,000, from the Apostolic See of Rome, around which the children of Protestant are urged to build a large fund for further relief of the children of Belgium, is announced in an autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Gibbons, metropolitan bishop of New York. The Pope has been moved by a recent report from Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, describing "the pitiable situation of numerous Belgian children." Cardinal Gibbons in transmitting the appeal to the Bishops, says:

"If I may presume to make a suggestion, I respectfully propose that the most efficient and prompt way to relieve the afflicted little ones would be obtained by a general collection in your jurisdiction or by any other means your prudence would suggest."

"I will be most happy to forward to the proper authorities the offerings of your diocese sent to me, and later on to have published a list of such donations."

The Pope in his letter says:

"The Pope in his letter says: 'I have again moved our heart when we read an important letter recently sent to us by the distinguished chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, describing the pitiable situation of numerous Belgian children who during two and a half years have been suffering from the lack of that proper nourishment necessary to sustain the tender existence of budding childhood.'"

"In view of this condition of affairs we have considered the work indicated by no humanitarian and so holy that in prompt compliance with the appeal addressed to us by those who are directing the work of the commission we have decided to approve and recommend it, and we hereby do endorse it most heartily by these words to you, my lord Cardinal, and through you to the illustrious members of the American episcopate, to the clergy and to every generous heart, but particularly to those children of America upon whom is based every hope of success for the plan devised by this benevolent committee."

"Neither do we doubt in truth but that the happy children of America, without distinction of faith or of class, at this approach of another winter which it is announced will be even more severe and painful than the two preceding years, will vie in their innocent pride with each other to be able to extend to their brethren in the same way as the American nation, even though across the immense ocean, the helping hand and the offerings of that charity which knows no distance."

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